## THE NEW ERA.

SELLA MARTIN. Editor.

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Era, Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Dauglass, Esq., our Correspondent ing Editor, will be designated thus #. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870. The National Labor Union at its recent meet-

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## Encouragement.

We are receiving encouraging words every day and a large number of subscribers, but the number is not as large as it ought to be.

. We are aware of the delicacy of feeling which agents for a newspaper. They don't wish to have even the temporary custody of other peoagain are timid about soliciting subscriptions | States whence we once started the panting fujournal ought to be in every one's hands, they he was once welcomed as a dangerous guest, are not willing to take responsibilies in realizing we hear the sounds of rejoicing. White and their own wishes.

think, should influence them to act at once, sire the increase of our circulation.

fact, and will be so proclaimed in a very short In view of these facts, brethren, let us arouse time. No matter in what State or Territory you may live, there will be interests peculiarly affecting colored people for some time to come -at least until the new machinery gets to running smoothly. We have no idea of creating any separation of interests or feeling between our people and our white brethren, but there are dangers threatening which only colored men can see and appreciate. Do not our brethren see that a journal like our's would be an assistance to them?

Local papers are good for local affairs, but you need wider information, and must have the discussion of larger questions through a national organ. The Germans have their organs, the French-indeed, what race has not? And now we offer our people one at the low rate of \$2.50 per annum. We ask you simply to help yourself in helping this enterprise.

We ask you to speak to your friends, if you are timed about speaking to strangers, under the resolution that, as a reader, you will add another reader to our list. Remember our terms: If any one gets the money for five new subscribers, which would be \$12.50, at the rate send us ten dollars, if they themselves do not wish the NEW ERA; and if they do, then they may send us the \$12.50, and they will get their own paper free for one year.

Our white friends are doing nobly. From all parts we are receiving, through them, subscriptions, and statements as to the importance of our work, and the appreciation of our journal. Surely our people ought not to be behind in promoting their own interests. Let each us one new subscriber

## Signs of the Times.

This seems to be an era of bolting from party. splits in conventions, and foolish talk about political independence. We warn our people against the tendency. We admit that there is some show of reason for it.

The efforts made in many of the Northern and Eastern States to raise issues which appeal to the selfishness of men through the claims, and hoped-for rewards of labor cannot be confined to the white race. The negro has labor to sell, and selfishness to appeal to, and sense enough to seek the profits of co-operation with his white brother when the plan appears feasa-

If the Republican party is wise enough to enter the Southern field, and save the negro from his professed friends, and also aid his real friends in securing a thorough organization, the next Presidential election is safe. But if are in peril.

There seems to be a class of Republicans who think thay can keep their places more securely by keeping their colored constituents isolated from the leading men of color. And as a consequence the South, which by this time ought to have all the advantages of labor seat the mercy of the designing men who have gone among them, and who are forming secret societies, by the aid of an almost unlimited purse, at the suggestions of a most unscrupulous ambition, to seduce the colored people from their natural allegiance to the Republican

It is humiliating to many among us that though every principle of the Republican party has been held intact by leading colored men, the men we wish to have do this inner work of

mere demagoguism are entirely overlooked. to give us the proper man. Mr. Myers, of victim? Baltimore, is judicious, intelligent, and energetic; he understands every phase of the labor finality, and the colored man has become so movement, is an ardent Republican, and an in- important a member of the body-politic, let the We keep no book of account with subscribers, dustrious worker. We want him to be put to colored women be prepared when the sixteenth

The Republican party, if it keeps its hold various schemes which will be presented to with the money, just as fast as they are obupon the confidence of the people, must grasp | their favor.

ten on its banners. Knowing the Republican One great trouble in Northern society grows our Republican friends to come to our aid.

## What is Expected of Us.

Money always invents its plea after the infliction of its evils as a justification. But right al ways vindicates itself by results. Slavery lasted so long and the privileges of our enfraning adopted the New Era as the organ of that chisement have been so recently conferred that danger is all around us.

On this account the anxieties of our friends have followed us in every new step of our freedom, and for this reason, every enemy has met us with an evil prophecy suggesting the dan gers of liberty, and the advantages of slavery. Without self-reliance, in many instances al-65 most destitute of self-respect, no wonder if we

have some times doubted our own capacity. But the three things which have dispelled all doubt on this subject are the 13th, 14th and

The three things thereby secured should be rigidly maintained. We are free, and whereever slavery exists on the Globe it should be our duty day and night to labor for its abolition. The recollection of our own bondage under just task-masters against whom we had no appeal should arouse us to the mastery of every passion and appetite from which by moral courage we may be released. Let us laugh to scorn the vices which slavery has bequeathed to us, as we would laugh to scorn the efforts of the would-be slaveholders which the rebellion has left behind.

We have our civil rights, but what are they if we have nothing to protect us? Industry, thrift, economy, honesty, sobriety, forethought and foresight-these will give us a status in the courts. Without them the community will scorn us as drones, rivals will pass us as snails. prudent men will shun us as untrustworth y. prevents a great many people from acting as sober men will despise us, and thoughtful, farseeing men will forget our existence.

We are enfranchised. From all parts of the ple's money, and they dislike to run the risk of land the anthems of praise swell into one grand the subscription money reaching us. Others jubilee in presence of the glorious fact. From from strangers, and though they think our gitive on his perilous journey, in States where black men have i ined in the grand march of We trust our readers will stop and seriously a noble triumph to tread out the past, and to ponder upon some other thoughts, which, we press more firmly the pathway over which millions of all races are yet to pass-to clear the whoever and wherever they may be, if they de- way of stumbling-blocks-to erect sign boards of progress by the wayside, and to strew the The fifteenth amendment is an accomplished | mementoes of a wondrous deliverance.

ourselves to the three necessities of the times. Let us get land, education, religion-these three-but the greatest of these is religion.

## The Woman Question.

Articles on the duty of woman have grown in journals opposing her enfranchisement. Have her well-wishers so called got discouraged, or are they in a state of despair at her inabilbest to benefit her?

earnest appeals as those made by the male conservatives misunderstood. Women were urged to give up the frivolities of fashion, and cultivate their mind-become a companion to man tinued to be petted. Then the reformers ascer- Payne, D. D., and others equally well known tained that it was not the graces of the toilet of two dollars and a half each, they need only | that they wished to banish, and allow that woher mind, become acquainted with current topics, be interested in what interests man, and wouth. This advice too has been heeded. Wo- Baltimore and return, \$2; from Philadelphia men fully alive to the questions and duties of to Baltimore and return, \$4, good for four the hour have appeared. They come arrayed days. in tasteful garments, with well kept hair, full of grace, attracting not only by their elegance reader begin work, determine at least to send in dress and manner, but by their knowledge of outside as well as home affairs. They bring. with them the same considerations to public matters, that they give to household wants; after making themselves mistress of the state of the case, they ask what is my duty in the premises, and how can I remedy existing evils? Full of zeal they come forward to assist man in his arduous duties; and thus prove what mistaken, misguided creatures they are.

it has lost much by its recent defeat in Mass. achusetts. It is advocated among our great for old fogies to shelve it, or for intemperate his friends.

advocates to defeat it by a mistake n zeal The reform is no longer confined to the few earnest women who, for the last twenty years, | talk loud, fight hard and threaten much before have beset every Legislature with their peti- the nominating Convention assembles, but after tions, and addressed those honorable bodies, and the public generally, to convince them that and disunion is forgotten and forgiven in the they were "not mad, but set forth the words general zeal for party triumphs. This is as it the party does not do this, our people and it of truth and soberness." And much has been should be. Party organizations are impossible gained to render possible an easy solution of without discipline, and when a man verges so

that she is already gaining freedom of choice, party and yet, for the sake of nominating his and making circumstances yield to her energy, favorite, forsakes his true friends to join with sagacity, and experience. She now seeks only | those who, whether they are his enemies or not, cured to its colored population, remains still the opportunity to prepare herself for the po- are unwise enough to raise an issue after the etiquette having been disposed of, we became fidelity to the cause of negro suffrage. sition she would occupy. Already the aspira, nomination. ertion, that they could fill with credit and suconly be filled by men. The effect has been to ennoble those employments which have always of womanhood.

Working women's clubs are being organized. and working women are pleading their own cause that their wrongs may be known and rereconstruction cannot be secured from those dressed. Thus the "Song of the Shirt" looses who ought to see the necessity, and act upon much of its woe. Domestic duties are being it at once. A scheme well devised and so mo- reduced to a science, or will be handed over to dified as to harmonize all interests, and to aid co-operative societies, and so hopeful are the every co-laborer in it, hangs fire because either signs that one of our great writers says she the importance of negro counsel and effort in would ask no better fortune for her sister. the control of the vote of our people in the should she be left destitute, than a place in the South is utterly undervalued, or the dangers of house of some well-regulated family. May not public opinion become so rational that domes-We desire to be brought, through our agent, | tic service will be regarded as being respectain direct contact with the people, and refresh ble enough for one to enter upon its duties withtheir minds with a statement of the things ne- out loosing caste, and accede to the occupancy cessary for the success of the party, and yet of any high positions assumed by woman withthe party itself stands in our way, by refusing out some man regarding her as his probable

> Now that the fifteenth amendment is amendment becomes law to co-operate in the

new issues and solve the problems involved in They should be prepared not only to earry the subscribers.

them. It must faithfully carry out its old prin- out successfully plans suggested by their white ciples-it must recognize the new order of sisters, but to understand and remedy evils things. Without these, Ichabod will be writ- existing around them, and avoid false positions.

party to be the best agent in existence for the out of a mistaken idea that domestic service is court-room of the Supreme Court of Appeals performance of the work needed, and realizing not genteel. A young woman having her liv- of Virginia, in the State capitol at Richmond, Columbia, S. C., May 2, 1870. the dangers indicated by the last act of perfidy ing to earn, if she goes into a factory, or hires April 27, to hear the important legal decision on the part of Virginia, we carnestly appeal to an attic room and sews for some shop, feels on the constitutionality of a law clearly enacted that she is higher in the social scale than the against the spirit of the constitution, that were

### Our Power.

	White.	Color
Alabama	526,271	437,7
Arkansas	324,143	111.5
California		4,0
Connecticut		8,6
Delaware		21,6
Florida		82,6
Georgia	591,550	465,6
Indiana	1,338,710	11.4
Kentucky	919,484	236,1
Louisiana	357,456	353,6
Maryland	515,918	171,1
Mississippi	353,899	437,4
Missouri	1,063,489	118,
New Jersey	646,699	25,3
New York	3,831,590	40,6
North Carolina	629,942	361,5
Ohio	2,302,808	36,6
Pennsylvania	2,849,259	56,9
South Carolina	291,300	412,3
Tennessee	826,722	283,0
Texas	420,891	182,9
Virginia and W. Va	1,047,299	548,9

presumption of loyalty, nothing but ingratitude can open our ranks to the enemy, and nothing but disloyalty will attempt the corruption of Let us be on our guard. If with this goodly

rebel or a colored renegade to demoralize our ranks, it will not only be to our misfortune and

it is possible for us to form alliances. But if we ceptably to the people. become corrupt and untrustworthy through the perverting influences of political tricksters, political infancy.

#### The Ratification Celebration in Baltimore.

instant, bids fair to be the most brilliant and can citizenship. By nature, generous, magimposing of the many that have been held.

The committee, headed by Messrs. SAUNDERS, Brown, and Myers, have been at work for over two months, and have perfected their plans ably and well. All the little details, which go so far towards comfort and pleasure, ity to comprehend her proper sphere, or is it but which are apt, in the hurry and bustle of in the ranks of his own party; but whatever that they are in a state of rumination how excitement, to be forgotten, have been attended to: so that, if the weather is propitious, we It must be hard to have such grave and expect to see on the 19th a procession such as our eyes have seldom, if eyer, looked upon.

Three stands are to be erected in Monument Square. Among the many gentlemen who suspicion of corrupting influences, the outhave been invited the following have accepted guishing of his own warm, generous, and symand not be a butterfly. In answer to this ap- and will be present: Frederick Douglass, Hon. peal many toned down their dress, and took no J. A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster General, Sella more pains to be beautiful, depending upon Martin, Senator Wilson, J. Mercer Langston, their literary attainments to charm withall. General Howard, Rev. Henry Highland Gar-But the "Bas Bleu," or the blue stocking hor- nett, William E. Matthews, William Lloyd rified their well wishers, and the butterfly con- Garrison, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Rev. Daniel A

Col. William U. Saunders will be marshalin-chief, supported by a staff of one hundred man to be acceptable, must attract by paying and fifty, all mounted. There will be some two attention to ornament. But she must enlarge hundred marshals and deputies, also mounted. Of course a vast concourse of visitors are expected. The committee have made arrange so be prepared to counsel him and instruct the ments for reduced fare. From Washington to

## Mayor Bowen.

Mayor Bowen has been renominated by the Republican party of Washington as a candi date for the ensuing election of Mayor, and he has accepted the nomination.

Mr. Bowen has been the victorious standardbearer of the party in this city for nearly two years. During that time he has had to encounter more than the usual share of misrepresentation, detraction, and open opposition. But he has been supported in all important con-Yet we think that the woman's suffrage tests by the good will, and in some cases by the movement has gained too much to recede, though active co-operation, of our best citizens. Of course he has been opposed, and is now opposed, by men in his own party. But this fact and good men, which will render it impossible does not discourage either Mayor Bowen nor

in all properly disciplined political parties the adherents of particular candidates for office the Convention does its work, all discontent the problem as to what is woman's proper nearly on the line that both Democrat and Republican may claim him he is fit for neither. Her zeal and assurance have been so great Still worse is it when a man claims to be in

THE investigation of the charges brought cess places which before it was considered could against General Howard proceeds from day to day, and there is no telling how long it will last. A determined effort on the part of an been considered as solely within the province organized body of foes can give anybody trouble. and consequently General Howard is necessarily bound to defend himself-but let the storm rage and spend its fury now while the matter is before the country. Let it be fully and finally settled, and let this noble self-sacrificing man be forever rid of these vermin who are conspicuous only for crawling over a spot-

General Howard has done more for the oppressed, as such, than any man in the army, except President GRANT; and against prejudice he has always bravely fought and conquered. There is no danger for him in this trial, for the Almighty is with him as well now as when braving the foe that his present enemies dared

many letters, saying that several subscribers Edward;" and when the roll of senators was Colonel John W. Forney, Rev. Robert Colyer, have been obtained, and requesting us to for- called I was happy to know that he was there and Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont. ward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names,

# The Late Senator Bland.

BY J. WESLEY CROMWELL.

Among the multitudes assembled in the chambermaid in her comfortable home, with frightfully precipitated into the shadow of good food, while her wages allow her to be com- death below, was Hon, J. W. D. Bland, a man fortably clothed, with perhaps something left whose untimely loss to us, to the cause of the just, peaceable, and permanent reconstruction prepared to carry out her plans, and who can the great object of his labors. Thousands are pressed followers.

770 fully noted by a universally condeling and liberty—is reared of far more value and cer- view, presented years ago, we are realizing to-,627 | people is the difficulty of securing another such ,677 leader.

and unfinished labors, whose signal services in mails, no messages; and so yesterday it wound ment. So shall we go on. I have no fear in the struggle for an acknowledgment of equal publican party, of which in this State he was one of the organizers, have borne abundant younger, who had hardly enrolled their names powerful and controlling, in many localities dauntless spirit which characterized him, he female, were present. But in the following re- another thing to that which the white people ,019 gave them assurances of a man and breathed port will be found a full account of all that was enjoy. We must bear this as a burden on our into the thousands for whose elevation he labored the same spirit. He was prominently connected with every

movement made by the party of progress towards reconstruction; a delegate to every Re- form were the following publican convention since March 2, 1867, of nearly all of which he was elected a secretary; a member of the Constitutional Convention, in showing as to numbers we allow either a white which he served on the Committee on the Elective Franchise; lastly, by a large majority elected to the State Senate. About the 29th disgrace, but the step will doubtless involve of May last he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the counties of leigh, Lucretia Mott, Sydney Ann Lewis, Wm. distinction. We have a balance of power which may be | Charlotte and Appomattox, (being the first ap- | Brown, Stephen Smith, Passmore Williamson, wielded for good or for evil. If we keep true, pointment of a colored man to a United States natural, and earnest, our alliances will be where office in the State,) the duties of which he perthey always have been, with the party with which formed faithfully to the Government and ac-

With his constituents he was exceedingly popular, enjoying not only their confidence in we have the power of damning our race in its his integrity, ability, liberality, patriotism, and rising statesmanship, but possessing their personal friendship and intimate acquaintance.

As an orator, fluent, polished, and effective n debate. he was in the Halls of legislation, as off in Baltimore on Thursday next, the 19th | the rights, privileges, and immunities of Ameriopposed to the imposing in the State Constitution of test oaths to those lately in rebellion, a position which made for him many bitter operrors, the future may show to have in this course of universal amnesty in contradistinction to the Johnson-peddling policy of individual removal of disabilities, the course of Senator Bland will be found to have been above all pathetic nature. From first to last, his action on this matter has been wholly consistent, justified by his constituents, as it will be ratified the feelings will have assuaged.

He is no more. His voice no longer heard in its wonted sphere battling for a practical recognition of the claims of his race for equal community, will cease to arouse, inspire, and

sefulness, as indicated by his public life, his fine abilities, his devotion to principle, and unbounded popularity, had seemingly destined him for higher posts of public trust and emolu- been non-voting abolitionists. ment-they had looked for him, with years of ripe experience as a legislator and statesman, with the capacity of a mind abounding in a the highest offices within the gift of the State. and to have presented his credentials for memnational legislation.

The hopes, expectations, predictions-all, by a decree of an overruling, inscrutable Providence, have been suddenly cut off-

"Like a summer-dried fountain When our need was the sorest.' Thus has fallen in the vigor of early man hood an earnest patriot, polished orator, wise legislator, and rising statesman.

### WYTHEVILLE, VA., May 3, 1870. The Late Senator Bland.

BY P. J. MINTOR.

A few years ago, while in Virginia, I met the late Senator Bland. It was in the Constitution convention which was then being held at the capitol in Richmond. A tall, noble looking black man, with a youthful, but commanding appearance. in all that throng he impressed me as one of most decided ability, and sterling good qual-

We were introduced to each other, but for sometime afterwards were merely passing acquaintances. Subsequently we were boarders in the same family, and consequently more and State, a large number of whom have, closely associated. The formalities of strangers during the last few years, manifested their our labors. So hopeful is our view of prosmuch attached, sharing each others thoughts, feelings and sentiments, which at that time were unreproachable.

It was then that I discovered in him all those noble traits of character which tend to make heroes in life's great battles. All he did, he did with pure motives, and with earnestness; and with it all was that true gentlemanly bearing which won for him the respect of all who knew him-even those who were poman, and with the broad field of life before him, I could almost see the very paths of glory and fame which fortune had laid out for his righteousness.

I remember well one morning we were sitting together in the Senate chamber of the State capitol, and he was describing to me the characters of the men who occupied the desks which were then before us. He finished the list, and then pointed his finger straight before him. said, "That desk there I shall occupy in the SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great next General Assembly as Senator from Prince ner, John G. Whittier, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, to answer to his name.

But with this bright future before him comes

were more conscientiously correct than were those of J. W. D. Bland.

But he is gone, and requiescat in pace.

### The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society a Thing of the Past.

We clip the following account from the Philadelphia Press of May 6th

The last scene in the eventful and heroic history of the Anti-Slavery Society was enacted Let this false pride, which is always allied to in his State, will be deeply felt. The elevation at the Assembly Buildings. Its mission ended, poverty, be subdued, and the mistress of the of his race to a possession of all the privileges its work all done-fully and gloriously accomfamily be aided by an intelligent maid who is and immunities enjoyed by other citizens was plished—it looked upon its past, and then ielded up its life. To-day it has no existence save in memory-the complacent memory of its be entrusted with the care of her children, and called upon to lament a brave and victorious friends and the grateful memory of the slaves then the irresponsible girls may take to the chieftain, falling amid the clashing blades of it befriended. These will never forget it; and political battle-is lamented by his sorely more, the savor of its good work will endure they have benefitted themselves also, while almost everybody, the less said or written on for many generations. It needs no monument of marble; for in the heart of every true lover Of the nature and circumstances connected of his race, be he white or black, one of vene- a noble work. The emancipation of the col-Here is the numerical relationship of the two with the appalling catastrophe, among whose ration for its work and its achievements—the ored man has benefitted all classes. De Tocvictims State Senator James W. D. Bland is mighty results it aided in bringing to pass, the queville remarked that we in this country could have hardly felt at liberty to let their left hand numbered, the main particulars have been care- of his chain, and his ushering into largest must either extend suffrage or curtail it. This sympathizing public. But not less great than tain of lasting far longer than any built by the day in our experience. The colored race is now the appalling shock given to the feelings of our hand of man out of materials of the earth— equal with the white. Then what is the next earthy. Yesterday, too, with the society, expired that corporation-"The Underground Railroad"-in which the society was the chief live a few years longer shall meet in this hall One has been snatched from his incomplete stockholder. Its work, too, has ended-no to commemorate the ratification of the amendup its business, closed its books, and disappeared. No wonder that the anti-slavists were privileges and immunities we could ill afford jubilant as they sat in the hall and recalled to lose. Young yet in years, just in the flush | their toils and perils, and, above all, their triof manhood, his labors in the ranks of the Re. umphs. They assembled in numbers, and both in the afternoon and evening the place was crowded. Veterans in the society, and others fruit. In the high purpose, firm resolve, and ere opportunities for them had closed, male and making freedom for the colored people quite

> Edw. M. Davis, Robert Purvis, Alfred H. Love, Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Gandt, ward. Eli Dillon, Dr. Edw. Griffin, Joshua Clen- people, and yet a colored Senator of the United dennon, Samuel Moore, Nathan W. Ellis, John | States will not find a courteous reception in Longstreth, Isaiah C. Wear, Wm. Still, Wm. many, even most of our theatres, churches, and

Sarah Ann Pugh, Judge Peirce.

lap were selected as the committee.

tion which General Fremont issued emancipal an aspect more immediately important than at ting the slaves of the rebels, and gave a resume any time in our history. We must meet the of the circumstances under which it was issued. problem or we shall never be able to call our- by having each a shroud made of silk oil cloth, The proclamation was presented to him by selves a civilized and enlightened nation. Let to be drawn over their heads and tied tightly The procession and celebration which comes on the stump, the champion for his race of all it no longer, and intimated his intention to present it to the Historical Society of Pennsyl- whatsoever color or complexion. We must cured the shrouds, also a bladder of water, and

> Dr. Bartholomew Fussell and Mr. John C. nanimous and oblivious of past offences, he was Bowers made addresses detailing the incidents which is close at hand. It is a work which we connected with their personal experiences in must successfully accomplish; and what have

> the early days of the Abolition Society. Mr. Charles C. Burleigh said he came to say ponents among the revengeful, passion inciting, all, those which told them that among the deep which fought against slavery. Yet a few earnhate-engendering and perpetuating demagogues | est feelings whose traces will never be erased | est men and women have gone forward with a are those associated with the Pennsylvania perseverance and fidelity to principle which mob, but he had been sustained by the confi- of the success of this society be so impressed During the society's earlier years his life had | will say, "What is there for me to do?" en interwoven with its life. When he rememits early history, he would not exchange the but we need not be dismayed; for, seeing what consciousness of that recollection with the has been done, what may we not accomplish in by the rising and succeeding generations when care to meet us, and found that the force of successful effort. Much as we have done for connection with the Anti-Slavery Society. Miss Mary Grew was the next to address the meeting. She said it was a well-known and Lucretia Mott was then introduced, and and common privileges from the State and the undisputed fact that the principles of the anti- spoke as follows : slavery societies were intensely spiritual. For Slavery Society never voted, because the Con- heard here to-day. Especially should we per The high promise for future and enlarged stitution provided for the rendition of escaped severe in the policy of peace towards the Indislaves to their masters, and the oath required a ans. I want us to have faith in our principle,

> the hearts of the small band went forth undis- that shall follow us. Allusion has been made mayed to fight—to battle for the freedom of the to pioneers. Thomas Clarkson was a pioneer slaves in the South-that land which until with- who visited any one who could bring the subknowledge of the resources, status, and neces- in a few years had sent up a wail of sorrow and ject before the people. So with ours. In varisities of his State and country, to have honored affliction, and concluded by saying that new ous ways our pioneers have wrought for the fields of labor would open up to those who had good of the cause. Benjamin Lundy was one wrought in the interest of the anti-slavery so- of the most prominent. Even William Lloyd cieties, where there would be full scope for Garrison recognizes him as his great leader in bership, in order, at the bars of the halls of their powers. She then read some very inter- this work. Yet we must remember that Wilesting letters describing the occurences which liam Lloyd Garrison was the first to raise his happened in the "John Brown year," when the voice on high in opposition to the traffic, Anti-Slavery Fair which was being held at against the colonization of the slaves, and call-Concert Hall was stopped by the Sheriff on the ling for unconditional emancipation. Let us ground of preventing a disturbance. Mary then, in view of the giant minds of those who

has been abolished, the colored man declared a citizen and endowed with the ballot and all

the rights of American citizens; therefore, society was organized in the year 1837 is ac-

Resolved, That in this glorious culmination

that purpose, the members of this society heartily rejoice, with grateful acknowledgments to the Almighty hand which led us step by step from the hour of our first consecration to this enterprise unto this day of its sublime victory. Resolved, That we are fully aware of the difficulties and perils which for some time to come will beset the colered men of the nation, especially in the Southern States, in their attempts to exercise their political rights; that we assure them of our continued sympathy and | He said : aid in their efforts to maintain those rights so dearly won ; and that we also commend these newly-enfranchised citizens to the vigilant protection of the Republican journals of this city

Resolved, That with one accord we welcome our colored citizens to all the immunities of years we have seen the head of slavery drop their enfranchisement, so long unjustly with- and fall. By its own evil did this political held from them, and that we charge them, by Vesuvius slay itself; but in the crucible of the their own love of liberty, by the solemn claims of justice, by all their memories of the stern warfare which the abolitionists of this nation | lion people bring new elements into the Governwaged for nearly forty years against slavehold. ment, and a hitherto latent power that will give ing tyranny, that they be ever found loyal to a stimulus to the country everywhere. Hereevery enterprise for human enfranchisement after we walk irrespective of race, color, or and human rights.

victory is mingled profound sorrow that the nagrant to the negro any rights. He was a young its conscience by the abelitionists that the hor- things are beginning new. We will find this rors of war were needed to complete the work

> abundant recompense for its toil, and unutteradoes now and hereby disband. Letters were read from the following distinguished advocates of emancipation : Benjamin

meet to-day on the platform of absolute legal is entirely accomplished. slaved are to-day the equals in the eye of the operations of the law with the white citizens of the country. We can scarcely recognize the significance of the event to-day, as he who stands by the mountain day the ballot is wielded for the first time by few reminiscences of the Underground Rail the black man as by the white. The weapons | road. man, or has been one of the proscribed class now be made fearless of penalties. himself. The transition is great. Those who bave worked in this enterprise recognize that is scarcely necessary to add, in the opinion of have lost the grandest opportunity to perform | safer were all concerned. disenthralment of the bondman, the breaking not in the routine of things stand still; we know what their right hand had been doing. logical step? The amendment which will give the ballot to women also. Those of us who America with all our enlightened institutions that we are going back to the one-man power. We are rather going forward to universal suffrage, the realization of the ideal republic in America. One word on a topic closely connected with the object of our meeting to-night. The caste spirit born of slavery still remains the colored people of the country. This proscriptive spirit must be abolished. As I sat in The meeting was called to order by Robert a restaurant in the Central Park, I saw a col-Purvis, who occupied the chair. Prominent ored lady and gentleman ushered out of the among those who occupied seats upon the plat- saloon where white people can get refreshment without any hindrance. The colored people are not yet permitted to exercise that freedom which we all prize for ourselves. The work of Charles Burleigh, E. F. Pennypacker, Dr. Ed- moral regeneration is not yet accomplished. ward Fussell, Dr. B. Fussell, Dr. A. Wood- We call ourselves a Christian and a civilized

Sarah Elv. Rebecca Hart, Margaret S. Bur- our shoulders of removing this odious and cruel The slavery question was but one branch of the race problem. On vonder Western frontier On motion a committee of five was appointed is being organized an indefensible raid upon the red men of our country. They are but victims Mary Grew, Robert Purvis, Daniel L. Miller, of bad faith; and because they resist this they Edwin Coates, Jacob L. Paxson, and Mr. Dun- are to be cut down as in the recent mussacre of the Piegons. We must do for the Indians E. M. Davis was the first speaker, and on as one of the dearest duties resting upon us. eing introduced spoke in substance as follows: We must recognize their right to full and im-He held in his hand the original proclama- partial citizenship. To-day the question wears conquer our race prejudices. I mention these things merely as hints indicating the work we not accomplished in the face of the greatest opposition and adversities? A more forlorn such words as might "buble up;" and, first of hope could not well be conceived of than that Anti-Slavery Society. It was his privilege to challenges a parallel in history. Tc-night we endure personal outrage and the violence of the celebrate its complete triumph. Let the lessons

pered the names of those indentified with it in remain to be combatted. There is much to do. proudest monarch. Then the wealth, the com- the future. I shall simply say in conclusion. nercial interest, and the press were against us. rejoice and give thanks that you have borne We encountered our enemies in the field of ar- part in this conflict, that you have been pergument. Afterward our antagonists did not mitted to bear a part in this magnificent and truth was, always powerful. The speaker, in others, it has been reflected upon ourselves in event. conclusion, gave at some length his experiences the moulding and modification of our own characters. We have been gainers beyond any

I have but little to say. It will be well for a long series of years the Pennsylvania Anti- us if we can put into practice what we have violation of the higher law, which commanded that God is on our side. Much has been said that the servant who escaped from his master | that would give the idea of self laudation. Yet should be protected in his rights. They had we have not vaunted ourselves, for to Himalone belongs all our glory. Let us keep this Whereas by the amendments of the Consti- praise ourselves, for our work in comparison tution of the United States of America slavery | with theirs is of small event. "Let us find a level." as Theodore D. Wells says, "above us also remember Susan B. Anthony and Eliza-Resolved, That the purpose for which this beth Cady Stanton. Let us also bear in mind the newspapers that have supported us in our labor, and especially our friends in Boston who have already started a crusade against another evil that is working to the injury of

of the labor of thirty-three years in behalf of this great Republic. Mrs. Mott then referred to a book which she had in her hand, that had awakened her mind in behalf of the African, written by Priscilla Wakefield, and then concluded by saying that the subject of caste would require their attention. The colored man is no more a hewer of wood or a drawer of water, but stands on an

equality with all who behave themselves. Dr. Charles B. Purvis was the next speaker.

After the labor of nearly a third of a century, the Pennsylvania Society meets to disband. We can congratulate ourselves over the events of the day. Our day's work is done. pective America, that we can scarcely realize what may not be her destiny. Within ten nation there is a residue, typified by the names of Cox, Wood, and Vallandigham. Four milcondition. Those who were noted for their opposition to the negro are to-day seen in com-Resolved, That with the joy of this great pany with a colored Senator on the floors of litically opposed, and who were unwilling to tion so far resisted the moral forces applied to Congress. Old things are passing away, and State of ours true; for the first time in my life which might have been wholly and peacefully I can say the State is mine, hereafter consecraaccomplished by true repentance and practical | ted to the cause of truth. Kentucky will hereafter be represented with a power that she Resolved, That grateful for the privilege of never felt before. I have even hope that in the active participation in the grandest moral re- progress of events, little Delaware will be repvolution of our age and country, cheerfully ac- resented by temperance and sobriety. We have the fifteenth, the next step will be the sixteenth. knowledging that the joy in our work yielded "women suffrage," and I hope within ten years bly thankful for its consummation, this society a seventeenth, that will protect the Indian on his reservations. If any class has a right to rejoice after the colored man, it is the Anti-Slavery Society. Sentinels on the ramparts. Bacon, Hon. G. W. Julian, Hon. Chas. Sum- | you have braved the storms of battle, and sustained the assault of press and pulpit. The

unknowingly and unintentionally. He labored operate in this work. But never have I come number are here to see the disbandment of this Broadway, New York.

for the right as he saw the right, and there is under circumstances of such pleasure as at society. As agitators of the truth you have a none whose motives were purer or whose deeds present. Before, there was a legal inequality great work to do. Not until education is free between the colored and white citizens of the and open to all, not until every door stands ajar State of Pennsylvania. For the first time we for all American citizens, can we say the work

equality between the two classes of society. William Still was next introduced, and gave Slavery is abolished, and those hitherto en- the following interesting description of the

## UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

At the earnest solicitation of friends of the side can scarcely realize its grandeur and ex- Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society I have content. So we stand too close to this mountain sented, though not without feelings of reluctof our history to see it in all its grandeur. To- ance, to furnish on this memorable occasion a

of protection and advancement are to-day, for Fortunately thrilling incidents and narratives the first time, within his grasp. No one can necessary to answer this demand are not far to realize the magnitude of the event except him seek. And it is a source of still greater satiswho has been heart and soul for the colored faction to feel assured that such revelations can

In the dark days of the fugitive slave law it those who have stood aloof from the conflict the subject of the Underground Railroad the Thousands of narratives have been listened

Abram Galloway and Richard Eden will fur nish an interesting chapter. In 1857 these two oung men were slaves in North Carolina Abram was said to be owned by Milton Hawkins, a citizen of that State. Abram thought he had rather a kind master; he never whipped but allowed him to hire his time, as was not an unfrequent arrangement with slaveholders. For this privilege he paid his master fifteen dollars per month regularly, and had his board, clothing, doctor's bills, and head tax to pay besides. The head tax alone was fifteen dollars per annum. These little financial items he was not always prepared to meet, and he felt there was something hard about it.

Upon consideration he thought he would make his situation known to a very dear young friend of his, who was very much in the same situation as himself-hired his time, found himself. paid his doctor's bills, and twenty-five cents a month head tax, besides \$12.50 per month to Mrs. Mary L. Orme, of Wilmington, N. C., who held the deed for Richard. Nevertheless, he felt that his mistress was one of the kindesthearted women he ever knew, and declared in sickness she was as tender in nursing him as his own mother: But it so happened that Richard was at this time involved in a matrimonial difficulty. Contrary to the laws of North Carolina, he had lately married a free girl, which was an indictable offence, for which the penalty was then in "soak" for him, to use his own expression, which was to consist of Thomas, Aaron M. Powell, Mary Grew, colleges. There is still the responsibility on thirty-nine lashes and imprisonment at the discretion of the judge. So Abram and Richard put their heads together and resolved to try the Underground Railroad as soon as a safe passage could be procured. A captain and boat was soon found belonging North, loading with tar, rosin, and spirits of turpentine. But a few difficulties first had to be overcome. The mild laws of North Carolina required all vessels coming North to be smoked before leaving Smithfield to prevent such mischievous notions as they had from being practiced.

This was a pretty serious matter, but Abram and Richard thought they could get around it our voices be still heard, then in behalf of the with a string around their waists, while the

The time arrived, and on board they went and were secreted away, as hundreds of others and tide seemed to favor their undertaking. But long before they arrived at Philadelphia haustion likewise, from the effects of the turpentine upon their systems, being packed amongst it. They arrived safely, however, and were heartily received, cared for, and forwarddence that the Almighty arm was around him. upon the minds of this vast audience that all ed by the vigilance committee to Canada. Today Abram Galloway is Hon. Abram Galloway, a member of the Senate of North Carolina, I have been informed.

Here I must pass these two travellers in order to give you a brief account of one of a

more sad nature. The passenger now to be brought forward can only be very briefly alluded to on this occasion, as the incidents in his travels are quite too harrowing for your feelings on this joyous

From one of the lower counties of Maryland, in 1857, a slave about fifty years of age, in company with a young man about twenty-five, set out for freedom by way of the U. G. R. R. For nine days and nights, through a strange land, guideless, with piercing cold weather to contend with, mountains and rivers to obstruct, this aged man failed to keep up with his young companion, although he struggled hard to do For three days and nights he was totally without food; but he was not without being severely frosted. He was brought to my house in a most horrid condition. From the severity of the frost all sense of feeling had departed from his feet and legs. The best medical skill was immediately enlisted, and for several days the best possible attention was afforded him but it was too late; lockjaw and mortification commenced in a very malignant form. For two days at least his agony and suffering seemed excrutiating beyond all description. had never seen anything to compare to his misery before. Ere his speech had wholly left him; having watched with him day and night, I felt anxious to get his dying testimony di rectly in relation to his escape in the manner he had done, so I asked him, amongst other questions, "Do you regret having attempted to escape from slavery?" After a severe spasm. have preceded us in this great labor, cease to and just as I was about to turn to leave the room hopeless of an answer, by a desperate struggle he said, "Don't go out: I have not answered your question." He then gave me his name and said, "I am not sorry I escaped from slavery." This was a source of unspeak

able comfort to me. Death soon followed, and he was very nicely uried by the vigilance committee. I will now spare your feelings with regard to this sad case. but the sufferings and narrative of this bond man can never be effaced from my mind. But. thank God, Abolitionists and slaves are all citizens alike to-day, and on the one part, for loving freedom there is no hindrance, nor, on the other, for aiding the oppressed, there is no

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper was introduced and varied the evening's exercises by the reading of the following original poem: FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Beneath the burden of our joy, Tremble, O wires, from east to west Fashion with words your tongues of fire, To tell the Nation's high behest! Outstrip the winds, and leave behind

Nor tarry with your glorious news Ring out! ring out your sweetest chimes, Ye bells that call to prayer and praise! Let every heart with gladness thrill

The murmur of the restless waves :

And songs of joyful triumph raise! Shake off the dust, O rising race! Crowned as a brother and a man, Justice to-day asserts her claim. And from thy brow fades out the ban

With Freedom's chrism upon thy head. Her precious ensign in thy hand, Go place thy once despised name Amid the noblest of the land.

O ransomed race! give God the praise, Who led thee through a crimson sea, And 'mid the storm of fire and blood, Turned out the war-cloud's light to thee

After the reading of the poem, short addresses were delivered by Messrs. John Needles, Charles C. Burleigh, Bartholomew Fussell, and

A vote was taken on the resolutions presented during the afternoon by Miss Mary Grew, which were adopted, and the society adjourned sine

The June number of Demorest's Montely name of Wendell Phillips will be stamped in- MAGAZINE is as fresh and beautiful as a bouquet delibly on the pages of history, and but little, of newly plucked June roses. The profuse if any, beneath it will be found that of the lady display of artistic Engravings, elegant Sumwho sits behind me, Lucretia Mott. You have mer Fashlons, and other entertaining features, The first speaker of the evening was Aaron probably expected you would never see this is perfectly bewildering. We do not wonder inexorable fate and cuts short his career with M. Powell, who spoke substantially as follows: day. You expected to see us, your children, that the ladies are so partial to Demorest's the terrible Richmond disaster. Virginia has It has been my pleasure to attend the meetings pass away before the day would come, and yet Monthly, and call it a model magazine. Demolost a good citizen and the race a promising of the Anti-Slavery Society for several years here we stand to-day. You have seen the junior rest promises extraordinary inducements in the past. I have always come with the earnest branch of the society go into the field and bat- way of premiums, among which is a Grover & I know he had his calumniators, (and who purpose of overthrowing slavery, knowing that the for the national honor, and while there are Baker Sewing-Machine for only twenty subtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of in politics has not?) but if he erred, he did it there were also willing hands and hearts to co- some who sleep in their graves, yet a goodly scribers. Address "Demorest's Monthly," \$38